



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 6, 1858.

The Blue Ridge Republican has an able article in favor of an appropriation by the Legislature in aid of the Extension of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Lynchburg, in which is shown the great value of the extended road as a means of communication between the North and the South and South-west, in consequence of its connexion with other great lines of internal improvement; and the certainty of its being a paying work, commanding as it will, a vast amount of travel. After discussing the subject, as connected with the great interests of the country, and of the state at large, the Republican looks at the matter in a local point of view, and as concerning the trade and business of our particular section of the Commonwealth. It says:—

"But these are not all the advantages that would spring from the extension to Lynchburg. It would open a new and important trade to Alexandria, and, probably, double the freight business over the road. Alexandria is the great depot of artificial manures for Virginia, and they can be bought cheaper there than at any other point, with the exception, perhaps, of Norfolk. The farmers of Albemarle, Amherst, and Nelson, now draw their supplies from Richmond. Send the iron horse among them, with an invitation to visit Alexandria, and they will do it, not only for the sake of convenience, but from policy.—They can there get their guano and plaster cheaper, and have it carried to their doors in less time, and at less expense than they now do. Salt and iron, also, if they could not be purchased for less in Alexandria than in Richmond, would still be cheaper to them, at home, because of the reduced cost of transportation. Buying these things there, it would be a natural consequence for them to send the disposable products of their farms to the same market—all, with the single exception of tobacco, which would, necessarily, continue to seek the great competing markets of Lynchburg and Richmond. Add to this, the immense amount of merchandise that would pass over this line, from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Alexandria, to the five or six Southwestern States, and to merchants along the route, and what a golden vision does not conjure up? Yet it is a vision which a few years will see realized, to the great convenience of the country, and the great relief of tax-payers."

The question is then asked, why so much concern for the cities of the state, and it is answered, with good sense and liberality, "because as cities rise and expand, new markets, for the products of the country, are opened, and increased competition arises, which is the life-blood of the farming interest. Because, further, they are not only Virginia cities, but Southern cities, and we wish to build them up as rivals in trade with the Northern cities, which have fattened into insolence by means of Southern trade and capital."

Mr. Bernhisel gives a flat contradiction to the rumor that he has made any proposition to the President, or any body else, that the Mormons should be allowed peacefully to remove to some island in the Pacific. Even if the rumor were true, there is not an island in the Pacific ocean capable of occupancy, which is not covered by some sovereignty, which must be taken into consideration in this matter, before any action is taken by this Government, and it is hardly probable that other nations will care to have removed into their midst an evil which has given us a great deal of trouble. No purpose is entertained by the Administration of recalling the troops from Utah, or of negotiating with Brigham Young, unless ordered by Congress so to do.

We find, also, in the Union, the following contradiction of the reports that have recently prevailed, as to negotiations with the Mormons:—"The statement going the rounds of the press, to the effect that negotiations are in progress between the administration and Mr. Bernhisel, for the withdrawal of the army from Utah, the emigration of the Mormons to some island of the ocean, and the purchase of their lands in Salt Lake Valley by the government, is altogether destitute of foundation in fact."

The army was despatched to Utah as to one of the military departments of the country, where its presence is required independently of the Mormons; and it would probably remain in that department in the strength that has been despatched there through every Mormon should evacuate that Territory. The lands of Salt Lake Valley have, we believe, been yet to the Mormons.—They occupy them as squatters, and have never yet derived titles from the government. It would be remarkable if the government should negotiate for the purchase of its own lands, which it has never sold.

The Mormons are believed to have no present intention of evacuating Utah. The march of a formidable force of United States troops in that direction would probably induce a serious consideration of the subject on their part; but, strongly fortified as they are behind their canons and mountain gorges, well provided with provisions, arms, and ammunition, strengthened by faithful and formidable allies with Indian tribes far and near—not to speak of strength they command in Washington, through the opposition that is manifested toward any increase of the army—the thought has not yet entered their minds of preparing for any early removal from Salt Lake Valley. The information received by the government from reliable sources all concurs in ascribing to the Mormons the very opposite temper and purpose to the one reported; and it is not believed that they will be disposed to think of capitulation upon any terms, so long as the government is prevented from sending a military force against them, formidable enough in numbers to inspire them with trepidation.

So far from any relaxation being likely to occur in the efforts of the administration to press on reinforcements to the army in Utah, we have conclusive reason to believe that every resource at its command will be exhausted by the War Department for swelling and expediting those reinforcements. The preparations of the administration will be such that whatever responsibility for misadventure to our gallant army shall attach to the government, shall fall alone at the door of Congress."

The grand jury at New Orleans, have found a true bill against Walker, Anderson, and others.

The Front Royal Gazette seconds the New Market Spirit in its remarks concerning the rates of charge for freight and passage on the Manassas Gap Railroad, and says that the present charges are used to the prejudice of the road, and are doing it a serious injury. We doubt not but that the subject will claim the attention of the President and Directors. They can have no desire for anything in the matter but the interests of the road and the accommodation of the public. The Front Royal Gazette says:—"The rates before were too high, and the addition not only tended to inflame the opposition to the road, but it has driven travel and freight therefrom. We learn that many farmers of Rappahannock who formerly came to Front Royal with their produce, now go to Warrenton, and that the farmers in other counties prefer to wagon to Alexandria." We mention the subject to call attention to it—and, we repeat, that we are satisfied every thing will be done, that can be, to remove discount, and do justice.

In the Senate, on Thursday, resolutions from the Legislature of Iowa were presented by Mr. Jones, instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives of that State to vote against the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution. Mr. Jones stated that he presented these resolutions from a sentiment of respect for the Legislature of his State, though he had no idea of obeying the instructions. He thought it probable that these resolutions reflected the views of a majority of the people of Iowa at the present time, but he was assured that when they understood the whole subject as well as he did, they would approve his determination to vote for the admission of Kansas according to the recommendation of the President. These resolutions, he was glad to state, were adopted by a strict party vote, the Democratic members of the Legislature having refused to join in the instructions invited by the Republican majority. It was not the first time he had disobeyed instructions passed by the Republicans, and, in the present instance, he felt it his duty to stand by the Administration. What will that portion of the Democratic party, who are such strenuous advocates for the right of instruction and the duty of obedience, say to this?

Mr. Brown, during the delivery of his remarks in the Senate, on Thursday, upon the Kansas question, was interrupted by Mr. Douglas, who earnestly repelled the charge that he was influenced by the question of slavery in his opposition to the Lecompton Constitution. He had taken ground against that instrument at a time when it was almost universally supposed that the slavery article would be voted out, and when the President himself was assuring his friends that the Constitution would, in all probability, come before Congress with that clause rejected. He opposed the Lecompton project solely because it did not embody the popular will and not because of personal objections to any of its provisions.

The National Intelligencer considers it an act of justice to the late Secretary of War to state that if he had done nothing else to signalize his management of the Department, the judicious step he had the sagacity to conceive and the courage to take, in sending abroad for an experimental stock of Camels, to try the adaptation of that remarkable animal for public service, both military and commercial, would have distinguished his administration. The experiment of the camels and dromedaries has proved a triumphant success. In opposition to the opinions of many United States officers, they have shown themselves admirably adapted for traversing the wastes of Western America.

The friends of humanity and religion will be shocked, as well as grieved, at the tidings of another fearful persecution of the Christians in Madagascar. This last persecution, which followed the expulsion of a number of Frenchmen from the capital in July last, seems to be more severe than any by which it had been preceded. Thirteen persons have been put to death; between fifty and sixty had been subjected to the ordeal of tangena, or poison-water, under which eight had died; nearly sixty were bound in chains, of whom two had died; while a number had been reduced to slavery.

By private advices from Nicaragua, the Washington Star says, it is satisfied of the entire untruthfulness of the stories alleging the probability of the rejection by that government of the Yrisari treaty. The cause of the delay in its ratification is the simple fact that the Legislature of Nicaragua, not being in session, it cannot be immediately ratified. The fact that the Legislature is very soon to meet is the only reason why President Martinez does not call a special session to that end. The approval of the treaty is unanimous throughout every branch of the Nicaraguan government.

The Port Tobacco Times says:—"A colored boy about twelve years of age, belonging to Mr. S. P. M. Hanson, of Charles county, Maryland, was severely injured by a kick from a horse, on Friday last. He was about to strike the animal with a stick when he received the full force of the kick about the centre of the forehead. The skull was fractured and a small portion of the brain exposed from the wound. Notwithstanding this state of the wound, the boy was perfectly conscious up to Tuesday morning, when we last heard from him."

The other day his Majesty, Napoleon Third, with the Empress at his side, drove to the Bois in his American wagon, and after making one tour of the lake, got out, descended to the ice, and putting on a pair of skates carried by a domestic, skated for three-quarters of an hour, mixing indiscriminately in the crowd of skaters on the ice, much to their astonishment. His Majesty even gave a helping hand to a skater who, in his trepidation in getting out of the Emperor's way, was falling. The Emperor knows how to make friends of the boys.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian says:—"The American members of the House of Representatives, 14 in number, met in caucus last evening, and resolved to support the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, three members bolting the action of the caucus, and declaring their determination to oppose the Administration on this question. These three members are Messrs. Davis, Harris, and Riusad, all of Maryland."

At a late convention of Dentists it was asserted that the main, if not the sole cause of the great increase of defective teeth, was the use of salutaris and cream of tartar in the manufacture of bread; and Dr. Baker fully agreed with the facts offered in proof, adding the results of some experiments made by himself.

The Workingmen's Movement in New York did not die out with the subsidence of the Park meetings last fall. Since then the various associations, especially the German, which represent the interests of organized labor, have held several meetings, and are trying to get up a party with the rights and claims of workingmen as a basis. The Journal of Commerce says of it: "The operations contemplated by the movement are rather extensive, being the organization of a new party 'without distinction of age, sex, or nationality, and free from any religious sectarianism,' the establishment of polytechnic schools, of agricultural colonies on brotherly principles, of model dwelling-houses, and a great many other delightful institutions for people without capital. Candidates of this projected new party are to be severely cross-examined as to their opinions upon these novel propositions, and, if unsound therein, will be universally cut by the association." The strength of the various nationalities in this city now co-operating in the work are as follows: German, 2,450; American and Irish, 425; French, 25."

A project the Journal of Commerce says, is on foot to make a grand excursion to the Mediterranean on the steamer Eriasson, leaving New York about 1st May, and arriving back about 1st August. According to the programme she will touch at Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Jaffa (for Jerusalem), Constantinople, Athens and Naples, remaining at each place a sufficient time to enable the passengers to see the sights. The number of passengers is limited to 150, and the fare of each, if adults, will be \$750. Other expenses of the voyage, it is calculated, will raise the whole cost to about \$900.

The British-Indian newspapers are almost unanimous in the belief that the revolt is very far from being suppressed. The Harkara remarks that "the rebellious spirit of the country is up, and it will need a large expenditure of troops and time to put it down." The Friend of India explains that the insurrection seems interminable; "no sooner is it put down in one district than it breaks out in another."

The precise amount of Seymour's defalcation in Hartford is ascertained to be \$115,567. His sureties are responsible in \$10,000, leaving the loss to the Savings Institution \$105,567. The whole capital of the concern is swept away, and the Bank will be immediately wound up, it is hoped with comparatively small loss to depositors. The whereabouts of the defaulter is yet unknown.

The Matocsa and Etricks cotton factories at Petersburg Va., resumed work on Wednesday, after a suspension of about three months. A large number of persons are dependent on these works for support. The Manchester cotton factory at Richmond resumed operations on Monday, giving employment to hundreds of females and others, who have been idle for some time.

More than twenty distinct fires were kindled on the line of the Boston and New York Central Railroad by the sparks and cinders from the locomotive "Quincy," attached to the 5 o'clock train from the city, last Saturday afternoon for Medway. The beautiful grove at Fairmont was set on fire in two places and at Dedham Lower Plains nearly five acres of grass lands were burnt over.

It affords us pleasure to be enabled to announce an improvement in the health of the Rev. Bishop Waugh. The Baltimore Patriot says:—"The illness of this eminent prelate is somewhat abated, and his physician, Dr. Dulin, announces an improvement in his condition. The pain and inflammation have subsided, and his mental faculties are also clearer."

That valuable paper, the Baltimore American, gives its experience as to the cash and pre-payment system when applied to newspapers, and in its own case asserts that it works well, in every respect. The newspapers of the country will, for the most part, gradually adopt the cash system, as the only one which will enable them to be successful.

The French spoliation bill reported by Mr. Crittenden, from the select committee of the Senate, is accompanied by an able and elaborate report. The former is similar to that heretofore introduced and appropriates \$5,000,000 of five per cent. stock in satisfaction of the claims.

The Mayor of New York had a slave case before him yesterday. The alleged slave is George Anderson, who is claimed by Mr. Mason Thomas, of Baltimore. The negro declares that he is free. The case was not decided and the negro was remanded.

A special dispatch to the Washington Union from Harrisburg, Pa., says, that on Thursday, after a severe struggle the opponents of the Lecompton constitution were defeated in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, by twelve majority.

The Philadelphia Press announces that a great meeting of the "Democrats who are opposed to the Lecompton swindle," (?) will be held in that city on Monday evening next, at which the Hon. K. J. Walker and Hon. Frederick P. Stanton will speak.

A telegraphic dispatch, says the N. Y. Tribune, has been sent from Washington to Mr. Sumner, in Boston, urging his immediate appearance in the Senate, on account of the exigency precipitated by the President's Lecompton message.

The Army Appropriation bill, reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, amounts to the aggregate of six million of dollars.—The deficiency for the Quartermaster's Department alone is nearly seven millions of dollars. This is a separate bill.

The people of Washington are considering and discussing the New Code of Laws which has been prepared for the District of Columbia, and upon the adoption or rejection of which they are soon to vote.

For the week ending Saturday last, there was sent to market from the Maryland Mining region 2,994-16 tons. Total from the entire coal region since January 1st, 16,391.03 tons.

The heavy shipment of specie by the European, does not seem to create the slightest sensation. This vessel takes out over two millions and a quarter.

Instead of sickness and death at the National Hotel, in Washington, we now read accounts from there of an overflowing house, and "grand fancy balls."

The House of Delegates. While the House of Delegates contains some members of fine talents and extensive experience, still, like the rest of the Legislature, it has assembled since the adoption of the Constitution, a very large majority of thick-headed and dull. It would occupy too much space for us to notice every prominent member, and we will confine, trust that the whom we do not mention, will come to the conclusion that want of space prevented us from so doing.

In the beginning, we would state that the House is much inferior to the Senate, in point of talents. The first man in the House of Delegates, on the Democratic side, is John R. Edmonds, esq., of Halifax. Mr. E. has been in public life many years, representing H. district ten or twelve years ago. In the late Reform Convention, Mr. Edmonds acted a most important part, and was ranked among the first men in that body. Mr. E. is yet a young man, comparatively not being over 45 years of age. In Halifax, he is extremely popular with all classes.

Allen T. Caperton, of Monroe, is a Whig, and has long enjoyed the confidence of the whole people of his section. He has never been defeated for anything he ever ran for. Mr. Caperton is one of the handsomest men in the Legislature, and the ablest member of his party on the floor. Both Mr. C. and Mr. Edmonds would make valuable and useful members of Congress.

Col. Humphrey B. Powell, of Loudoun county, is also one of the ablest members in the House of Delegates. Twenty-five or thirty years ago, he represented Loudoun in that body, but voluntarily retiring, remained in the bosom of his family until 1855, when responding to the call of his party once more, he buckled on his armor, and was returned by a tremendous majority. Col. Powell is a modest, unassuming member, and seldom troubles the House; but when his duty calls him, he always speaks with force and power. We speak what we know, when we say that, in the last House, no man possessed greater influence than Col. P. He is, we should suppose, about 55 years of age, but looks at least more than 40.

Joseph Segar, of Elizabeth City, has been long a member of the House, and is decidedly a very able man. Upon the subject of internal improvements, he is the best informed man in Virginia, and his speeches on that question are of the first order. Mr. Segar has been a Whig in politics, and is about 50 years of age.

Oscar M. Crutchfield, the Speaker, has long been in the Legislature, and while his talents will never cause his death, yet for good, sound, practical reasoning, Oscar is not behind any of his associates. He has been a member about twenty years, and if he lives, will remain one as long as the people of North Carolina shall see fit to send him to Richmond. They could have no better Delegate.

John Seddon, of Stafford, is a young member, this being his second term. In the last House he spoke too often. And while his speeches were able and logical, still he has been a member about twenty years, and if he lives, will remain one as long as the people of North Carolina shall see fit to send him to Richmond. They could have no better Delegate.

R. A. Claybrook, of Northumberland, is a gentleman, it is said, of fine legal attainments, and has taken a high stand already, as a man of talents, in the House. Politically, Mr. C. is a Democrat, who never received any other light than that shed from the party lantern. His age is about 38, we should think.

Francis Mallory, of Norfolk, is a very quiet and modest gentleman. He has represented Norfolk city for some years past, and, although that borough is decidedly American, yet his great personal popularity has enabled him to remain a member of the House. In 1841 he was elected by a large majority.

W. H. and served one term in that body. He linked his fortunes with those of John Tyler, and for a long time was forgotten, but finally came back to his first love, and remained a Whig until the organization of the American party, when he took an independent position, and still occupies it. Mr. M. is fifty years of age.

Dr. Yerby, of Northampton, has been a member of the House for fifteen years. The Dr. is a very industrious member, and has been a very successful physician, and has made many improvements. He is, also, a thorough old lawyer, without the least chance of any improvement.

Wm. P. Dabney, of Powhatan, is a young man of most excellent talents. He graduated with much distinction at C. College, and his friends predicted for him a brilliant future. He has the ability, but we much fear is too modest, ever to take a commanding position. Mr. D. is now serving his second term, and is about 28 years of age.

James Barbour, of Culpeper, is a man of fine ability, and won much reputation while a member of the State Convention. He was then hardly twenty-five, but ranked with the best men in that body. He has a brother, Mr. Monaghan, who was a member of the Legislature, but who came to the Legislature with a high character for ability.

Thomas J. Deane, jr., of Lynchburg, is a gentleman of the very best mind, and while not a brilliant speaker, makes a strong and argumentative speech. Mr. D. is one of the purest men in Virginia.

Messrs. Scott, and Downman, and Hackley, of Rappahannock, are new members. They are gentlemen of first-rate business qualifications, and we have the pleasure to know that they are working men.

Lewis McKenzie, of Alexandria, makes an excellent representative, and no man in that body, strives harder for the interests of his constituents, than Mr. McKenzie. He was a member of the House session before last.

Wyatt Powell, of Charlotte, the old wheel horse of the Whigery, in times past, is again in the House. Twenty years since, he represented Charlotte county in his present capacity. Since the year 1836, Charlotte has been a very closely contested county. In 1840, Wm. Buren had only eight majority over Harrison. In '44 Polk beat Clay the same vote. The politics of the county varied at each election. When Col. Cardwell would decline, the Democrats generally succeeded; but when our party wanted to redeem old Charlotte, he was again brought out, and never beaten. In 1843, Gen. Case obtained 13 majority; but the year following the old wheel-horse became a candidate, and in 1845, the Democrats triumphed in some elections, by majorities ranging as high as one hundred and fifty; but in the face of over two hundred majority for Buchanan, in 1856, Col. Cardwell once more became a candidate, and was most triumphantly chosen over Roberts, the late member. It is a singular fact, that whilst Col. C. has never once been defeated, yet at no election has he succeeded by over 50 votes.

Col. Benjamin Morgan, the representative from Clarke county, although a silent member, is one of the most industrious and active men to the wants of his constituents in the House. Mr. M. is a gentleman of high moral character, and in Clarke county is universally esteemed and respected. As an evidence of his popularity, at the last election he was defeated, as an independent candidate, the regular nominee of the Democratic party, George W. Bradford, one of the most deserving and talented young

men in this State, notwithstanding Clarke gave old Buck a majority of one hundred and seventy-five votes. Although Col. M. claims to be a Democrat still, we hope that his constituency may return him just as long as he desires it.

The people of Randolph county, appreciate the services of their Representative, and well they may, for no better Delegate holds a seat in the Virginia Legislature.

Thos. L. Preston, of Smyth county, makes an admirable representative, and but for his political somersets, we could view him with more favor. He is held in very high esteem in the South West, and is considered now one of the ablest men in that section. He is a man of most enormous wealth, (his income annually is over twenty-five thousand dollars) and extremely liberal in his purse.

Col. Preston may at some future date, obtain a higher position in the political world, but he must hide his time, and wait until Rush Ford goes to Congress from his district. Col. P. is one of the handsomest men we ever saw. The air of true nobility is plainly stamped upon his forehead. He is six feet high, of commanding appearance, and fine carriage. He is a younger brother of the distinguished South Carolinian, Hon. Wm. C. Preston.

Gustavus A. Wingfield, of Bedford, is a new member of the House, but served in the Constitutional Convention of 1850. As yet he has not spoken, but at the proper time we will be able to report on him. Wingfield, is a lawyer by profession, and enjoys a very heavy practice in Bedford. His age is, we should think, not over 40.

John C. Rutherford, of Gloucester County, is a young man, who has been in the Legislature three or four sessions. He is a son of Col. Rutherford, formerly Lieutenant Governor.

We might continue our remarks ad infinitum, but have already gone beyond the space we intended to occupy. There are many gentlemen unmentioned, who deserve a notice, but want of room compels us to close.

—Warrenton Whig.

Real Estate in Fairfax County, for Sale. The following Tracts and Parcels of Land in this County will be offered at Public Sale at the times and places verbally designated:

At Fairfax C. H. on Monday, the 15th February, 1858 (court day) by Thomas R. Burke, Com'r. a valuable Steam Saw Mill, near Lake's Station.

At the same time and place, by Sanford Taylor, Trustee, a Tract of Land about 3 miles west of the Court house, containing 660 Acres.

At Fairfax C. H. on Monday, the 15th March, (court-day) by H. W. Thomas, Com'r. a Farm of 113 Acres on Potomac River.

On the premises, on Monday, March 8, by Dr. A. Williams, Trustee, a Saw and Grist Mill and 11 Acres of Land.

LAND AT PRIVATE SALE.—The following Tracts of Land are offered at Private Sale: By Wm. Sagar.—From 50 to 140 Acres of his farm adjoining this village.

R. W. B. McCormick.—His improved Farm of 250 Acres near Centerville.

By Geo. Jones.—His very valuable Estate of 480 Acres, near Prosperity Hill.

By Messrs. Machen, Taylor and Moss.—A Tract of unimproved Land south of Burke's Station, 400 Acres.

By Joseph Wilkerson.—Tract of Woodland 1 mile south of this place, 61 Acres; and a Farm in Loudoun county of 138 Acres.

By Dr. A. Williams.—Three desirable Tracts containing respectively 50, 62, and 30 Acres.

By C. G. Cronk.—A House and Lot in Germantown.

By Rev. R. T. Brown.—A small but desirable Farm near Falls Church, of 34 Acres.

All of the above Tracts are worthy the attention of persons wishing to invest their money in Real Estate—some of them are particularly valuable and desirable. —Fairfax News.

The Temperance Cause in Fairfax. In this we have made, thus far, a most encouraging advance—well on to an hundred have enlisted under the banner of Total Abstinence, and still the battle cry is forward!

—For the foe is now before us!

Each heart is beating a shield, And Heaven is smiling at us!

Among the signers are many of our honored and respected citizens. Our worthy Agents of Justice, who heads our bench of Magistrates; our Doctors, who cure that important part of man—the body—when sick; our young men of promise and good, and our boys who, in a little while, will be our men, and how cheering the hope that they will be strong temperance men! The Ladies, too, (Heaven bless them!) attend our meetings in lovely crowds, and by their smiles and presence cheer us to noble deeds. —Fairfax News.

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the ALEXANDRIA MOUNT VERNON & ACCO-TINK TURNPIKE COMPANY, are requested to meet on the 7th of March next, at 10 o'clock P. M. at the Marshall House, in Alexandria Va., to consider an alteration in the route of said Turnpike, as adopted at a late meeting of the Board of Directors. As it has since then been determined by actual survey, that the Clinton Hill route is not only a feasible route, but is nearly one mile nearer from Alexandria to Mount Vernon, and can be made much cheaper, and at one quarter less elevation of grade than is allowed by the charter, and drawing to it more travel, and consequently will be more profitable to the Stockholders than the route adopted by the Board of Directors.

AARON LEGGETT, DILWORTH BECKMAN, HENRY TREKAX, CHALKLEY GILLINGHAM.

FOR RENT AND POSSESSION GIVEN ON THE FIRST DAY OF MARCH.—The large STORE AND WAREHOUSES, at the S. W. corner of King and Royal streets, for some years past occupied as a Wholesale and Retail Hardware Store, by John T. Creighton & Co. The premises are extensive, well lighted, and the stock of goods—Dry Goods or Hardware, especially—is perhaps not equalled by any other in the city.

ALSO, I desire to Rent, from the 1st day of April, the DWELLING on Franklin street, known as the "VILLAGE," at present occupied by Thomas M. Monroe. On the premises, which comprise a whole square, well enclosed, are a Coach House and Stables, Ice and Bath Houses, and a large productive Garden and excellent water. For terms, apply to WM. GREGORY.

JUST RECEIVED.—Black Al, acca and Caudon Cloths; Fancy and Black Prints; Superfine Linens, warranted pure; Bleached Cottons; White, Red, and Yellow Fannels; Striped Nankeen Onaburgs; Heavy Twilled Ducks; Fine and Heavy Brown Cottons; Reached and Bro Sheetings all widths; Tickings; Cambrics and Denims; Blue and Brown Drills; Damask Linen Table Diapers; Lead and Steel Jeans and Drills. We have also in store: 250 yds. Fancy Silks; 1000 yds. Mousline de Lanes; 700 yds. French Merinos; Shawls; Cloaks; Winter Cassimeres; Horrois, with fur, cash, or to the prompt trade, will be sold very cheap.

WITMERS & CO. [Port Times, Col. Observer, Fax News, and Marlboro' Gaz.]

JUST WHAT YOU WANT.—David's Muehlen, almost indispensable in every office and counting room; also, Red, Black, and Spangled Sealing Wax, Waters, and Patent Bottlers, just received, by JOHN H. PARROTT.

HAY—88 bales of Timothy HAY, in store, and for sale in lots to suit, by GRAY, MILLER & CO., corner of King and Waters.

A Fighting Preacher. When our revolutionary war first broke out, and Congress called upon the several States to furnish regular regiments for the Continental line, Peter Muhlenberg, a pastor in the Tenth Legion, mounted his pulpit one fine morning, told his congregation he was going to the wars, and exhorted as many of them as could raise the pluck, to follow his example. His words took like wild fire—a regiment was soon raised—and Peter himself was appointed Colonel. Never was there a better officer. Peter fought even better than he prayed. His regiment was everywhere, where hard knocks were going on—at Trenton, at Brandywine, at Germantown, at Yorktown, and Peter was always at the head of his regiment. So prominent was he upon such occasions, that with some of his admirers he obtained the name of Devil Pete, while by the army generally he was known as the "Fighting Parson." His skill seems to have been equal to his gallantry, for in a short time he became a General, and was one among the most highly esteemed of Washington's officers. He was a striking example of the fact, that a man makes none the worse soldier for serving his Creator with fidelity.

Geo. Havelsack seems to have been a man of very much the same kind of a genuine, old-school, Cromwellian breed—a real "fearful and-keep-your-powder-dry" generation. He preached to his men—he prayed with them—and even baptised them. On one occasion he was court-martialed for the offence. An inquiry into the state of his regiment proved so satisfactory that the Governor General said he wished he would baptize the whole army. Now, the exploits of this man and his little force are absolutely marvellous. He has shown all the qualities of a great officer—one worthy to take his place by the side of Wellington and Marlborough.

He fought six battles in six days, and each time fought odds of ten to one, and was victorious every time. They marched through a swamp of fire fighting at every step, in the burning climate of India, at the rate of fifteen or twenty miles a day. They entered the city they were sent to relieve, and were immediately surrounded, and shut in by twenty times their number. Nothing daunted, they held on for months, fighting and victorious every day, and living upon a few ounces of rice, without any of the usual supplies of European soldiers. At last they were relieved, and the old parson had the glory and satisfaction of having his regiment, a noble body of 6000 men, and well-trained, saved the lives of his countrymen! We cannot think of these things of the old man's simplicity, his modesty, and his great exploits, without feeling a disposition to throw up our hats, and shout loud and long for the brave old "Baptist Preacher."

The exploits of Havelsack and his men, dissipate the idea long entertained in England, and openly avowed by a former Ministry, that the more prostrate the army, the better the soldiers. It is our firm belief that honesty, morality, and above all, religion, are essential to man in performance of earthly duty, even the duty of a soldier, and hereafter, if we ever hear of a more successful soldier, we shall point to fighting old Havelsack, and his glorious regiment of true blue Baptists, in support of our opinion. Depend upon it, a soldier does not fight the worse for commending his soul to his maker if he fall! —Richmond Whig.

Lieut. Gov. Jackson. Having noticed in our last some of the most prominent members of the Virginia Senate, we propose this week to devote a little space to likewise noticing the most distinguished and talented members of the Lower House. Since the last article was written, the two Houses have elected Wm. L. Jackson, esq., of Wood, Lieutenant Governor, to fill the late vacancy, occasioned by the expiration of his term of office. We propose then to give a short sketch of the young and talented gentleman, who now occupies the second position of honor in the State. Mr. J. is, we would suppose, about 32 years old, and was elected to the Lower House, when he was only 25 years of age. While a member of that body, he was distinguished by high position, and was at the time of his election, to the office of First Auditor, the leader of his party. This election, conferred on one so young, was indeed, a very high compliment, and proved that Mr. Jackson, possessed no little influence in the Democratic party. He held the office for two or three years, and then voluntarily resigned, and removed to Wood county, to practice the profession of the law. When the late Democratic Convention met in his District to nominate a candidate for Congress, Mr. J. was near being nominated, and would most certainly have been the man, had not one of his friends at the wrong time, and for unworthy motives, withdrawn his name. Of course this was not done, but on the next ballot, Mr. Jenkins, the present Representative, and until then, entirely unknown, was so fortunate as to defeat him. A short time after this, Gov. Wise, offered him the appointment of Lieut. Governor, which position he accepted, and the duties of which he discharged with much satisfaction, down to the expiration of his term of office, which lasted only thirty days. Having been again elected by the two Houses, he will without doubt, be a most formidable candidate in the next Convention for the office of Governor of the Commonwealth.—Possessing good manners, excellent talents, and in the West, extremely popular with the masses, we should not be surprised, were he to knock the chances of every one in the head. (2) We know Mr. Jackson, very personally, and although a political opponent it gives us great pleasure to testify to his admirable qualities, both of head and heart. —Warrenton Whig.

NOTICE.—The Partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of HARPER & BOUSH, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 1st day of February, 1858. J. Newton Harper is now authorized to use the name of the late firm in the settlement of the business.

J. NEWTON HARPER, NATH. BOUSH.

Alexandria Va. Feb. 6th, 1858.